

Menace of the Reptile Beer Fund

How the Brewers Worked and Covered Their Trail—"100% Mine" Said Brisbane

ARTICLE VIII

"It is my aim to show that anti-Germans are induced to buy lands." (By "anti" anti-prohibitionists are meant.)

Thus wrote Holmgren, an agent in Texas of the brewing interest—the same interest members of which put up \$375,000 to enable Hearst's man Brisbane to buy "The Washington Times"—according to evidence in the famous Texas brewing case.

In the Pittsburgh case the brewers' plea of noble contenance prevented the publication of the evidence against them, but in Texas they started to fight the case, and the result was that two volumes of testimony, showing in detail many of their methods in that state, were introduced before they throw up the sponge. These two volumes give the most complete picture so far presented of the activities of the brewing interest in American politics and American life.

Suit was brought against seven breweries, all members of the United States Brewers' Association, according to the 1912 Year Book, the last to publish an official list of the members, and, moreover, these seven were the only members the United States Brewers' Association had in Texas. The United States Brewers' Association was not involved in the case, but is frequently mentioned in the testimony and is shown to have kept watch of the Texas "work."

The secret use of the newspapers by the brewers stands out of this testimony, though there was no such sum as \$375,000 involved. Heavy advertising was placed in the newspapers, with a quid pro quo in the shape of favorable editorials. Paget, campaign manager for the brewers, writes:

"I have every labor journal in the state, as well as one or two daily papers, carrying in each issue advertisement and other article as written or inspired by this office." "About twelve newspapers were contracted with to carry standing advertisements and editorials." "Every colored paper in Texas is carrying our advertisement and is working in the interest of poll tax payment." (The payment of poll taxes, without which a man could not vote was one of the chief aims of the whole brewers' campaign.)

Another agent, Epstein, writes: "You can handle the press as you see fit. It might not be best to use the columns of the papers with our paid matter, but to so handle that department of the work from Austin that all matters will simply go in as news matters." "The correspondents of the papers with whom we have contracts would, no doubt, if properly handled, give us all the space we want."

There is one case of the purchase of stock in a paper, Bertrand Adams, president of the Texas Brewers' Association, writes: "When 'The Fort Worth Record' started I subscribed \$7,000 worth of stock, which I divided among my friends as an investment."

Another secret card that was heavily played was the attempt to "influence" education. J. B. Rayner, an agent, who speaks of the negroes as "my people," says: "I have placed the iron hand of Machiavellian diplomacy upon the religious, educational and business gatherings of my people." "I am now doing all I can to make the colored pastors of your city your political friends."

Arthur Koenig, in a letter from Pasadena, Cal., says: "Mr. Busch wishes me to thank you for your kind communication." "The Catholic clergy should be approached."

Spy Has Easy Job in America, Results of Prosecution Show

Continued from page 1

Chief De Woody, of the Department of Justice, that one of these released men—all of whom were certainly safe in internment camps if not in jail—had actually communicated to Berlin the plans and specifications for both the stabilizer and "submarine killer." He was Court Courant, a draftsman employed by the Sperry Company on confidential drawings.

This was in August, 1918. The Department of Justice recommended Courant's internment. It did not announce what confidential employment Courant was engaged in from September 26, 1917, to August 1, 1918.

It is such things as these and hundreds of other products of the hopeless impotence, division, confusion and lack of purpose in the govern-

ment forces responsible for protecting the American army, which have driven more than one man wearing the uniform almost to the point of buying it voluntarily aside, to come forward as a plain citizen and ask questions.

What Became of the Other 2,000 Enemies?

Here are some of the questions many would like to ask:

Why—after the government announced on May 2, 1917, that there were already 6,000 enemy aliens detained in internment camps—did it admit on February 17, 1918, almost a year later, that there were only about 4,000 interned?

Did the government ever have 6,000 enemy aliens in its hands?

If it did, why did it let 2,000 of them go?

How many dangerous enemy aliens are still at large? How many known

and unknown spies? Is it a thousand? Ten thousand? A hundred thousand?

How many have even been suspected? How many have been arrested and released? How many have been interned? How many have been interned and paroled?

And how many—by contrast—have been brought to trial?

Has one single spy been shot? Has one single spy been hanged? Why is Breitung not tried?

What has happened to Lieutenant Commander Carl Rodiger, once in charge of a German U-boat?

What About Espionage At U. S. Army Camps?

What about Hans Fleiss, who created the Emu-Ess Trading Company, which put stores at every southern encampment, collected facts and figures regarding the National Army and sent them to Berlin?

Why was Adolph Pavenstedt at large for nine months after America declared war?

Why was Otto Julius Merkle not interned until December 7, 1917?

Why was John Ferrarri, a German officer escaped from a British detention camp, not interned till January, 1918?

Why was Baron Gustave von Hasperg only arrested after he had displayed undue interest in Camp Up-ton?

Why was Franz Rosenberg, convicted of smuggling rubber to Germany in 1915 and fined \$500, allowed to remain at large till February 9, 1918?

Why did the Department of Justice wait till January, 1918, to round up the notorious German financier, Hugo Schmidt?

Why is Louis Hammerling, who got \$205,000 from Albert and swore falsely to his naturalization, allowed to remain at large?

How About Checking Up Foreign Visitors?

What system comparable to England's have we for checking foreign visitors, once they arrive in this country?

How well organized is the Department of Justice?

Is it true that the bulk of the prosecuting attorneys are underpaid men? Is it true that an assistant attorney general is receiving as little as \$2,000 a year?

Has the Department of Justice any chemical laboratory for testing suspicious letters for invisible ink? Is it true that the department has to send such letters over to the Army Intelligence Bureau?

Is it true that Count Minotto, alleged to be a German go-between for Caillaux and Luxemburg, received a draft notice?

What About Cases of Rumely and Viereck?

What has happened to the case against Dr. Rumely?

Why have no charges been brought against Viereck?

Why did the government wait twelve months before declaring German women enemy aliens?

Why has the Department of Justice been notoriously so tender with dangerous enemy aliens and German agents and so notoriously hard on those that would deal summarily with them?

Is it true that an employee of the Army Intelligence Bureau, who spoke for the Chamberlain military court martial bill, was cashiered at the Attorney General's request?

Is it true that an assistant attorney general, who superintended the drafting of that bill and spoke for it, also was cashiered?

Why did the government kill that bill?

British Lose 158,825

LONDON, Nov. 3. The British casualties reported during the month of October total 158,825 officers and men. Of these 28,297 were killed or died of wounds.

FRIENDS OF RATIFICATION—ATTENTION!

"Vote Beside the Fountain."

PROHIBITION STATE TICKET

For Governor CHARLES S. WHITMAN

For Lieutenant Governor MAMIE W. COLVIN

For Secretary of State ELLA L. MCCARTHY

For Comptroller EUGENE M. TRAVIS

For Treasurer GEORGE B. HUMPHREY

For Attorney General CLARENCE Z. SPRIGGS

For State Engineer and Surveyor DAVID B. PASSAGE

For Representative in Congress, State Senate and Member of Assembly, "Vote Beside the Fountain."

A vote for Whitman "Beside the Fountain" is a vote for Ratification of the Federal Prohibition Amendment. Vote for the Prohibition Party Candidates "Beside the Fountain."

Pass on the word, "Vote Beside the Fountain."

NEW YORK STATE PROHIBITION COMMITTEE

Broadway

Saks & Company

at 34th St.

"In the Heart of New York"—Direct by Subway, Tube and "L."

We Have Made Unusual Preparations for a Special

Sale To-day and Election Day of Women's Fashionable Coats

—the smartest produced for Fall and Winter—
at the lowest prices anywhere quoted for coats
of the same superlative quality

At \$18.50

Smart Waterproof Tweed Coats

in several very tasteful models. In rich Brown, Tan, and Grey tones. Sleeves and yoke lined with Satin. Sizes 34 to 48. Nothing better for early mornings and nights this time of the year.

At \$25

A Splendid collection of fashionable coats

in strictly tailored styles, or embellished with large collars of fur. Developed in soft, rich Wool Velour of a quality seldom seen in coats below thirty-five dollars. Sizes 34 to 48.

At \$29.50

Exact reproductions of much higher priced coats

in Wool Velour, Burella, Arcadian Lamb, and other fine materials, with beautiful collars of self material or fur. Beautifully tailored and lined throughout and interlined. Sizes 34 to 48.

To-morrow, Tuesday, we shall hold an Extraordinary

Sale of Women's Higher-Cost Afternoon and Dinner Dresses

The Values are Absolutely Unprecedented

See To-morrow Morning's Papers for Details

For Monday Only—

A Sale of Petticoats At Very Special Prices

At \$1.85—Smart, Sunshine, Satin Petticoats—a lustrous cotton fabric with all the beauty of Silk—in ruffled flounce style. Obtainable in Black and Fashionable street shades.

At \$3.85—New Taffeta Silk Petticoats in tucked and ruffled flounce models. Exceptionally well tailored, and may be had in large variety of street shades.

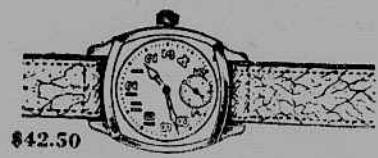
At \$4.85—Exquisite Milanese Silk Jersey and Taffeta Petticoats in a variety of charming models, some with pleated flounce. Black and street shades.

Unequalled anywhere at these prices

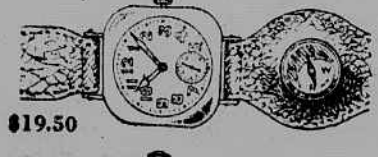
Reliable Waltham Timepieces Are Getting Very Scarce, Making a

Sale of Waltham Watches

Today and Tuesday of Great Interest



\$42.50



\$19.50



\$16.50

Sterling Silver Waltham Watches \$19.50

Fitted with reliable 7-jewel Waltham Movement. Radium dial may easily be seen in dark. Mounted on leather, with compass set in strap.

Illustrated.

14Kt. Solid Gold Waltham Watches \$42.50

In new square model with 7-jewel movement and Radium dial. Illustrated.

Sterling Silver Waltham Watches, \$16.50

In round model, fitted with 7-jewel movement and Radium dial. Illustrated.

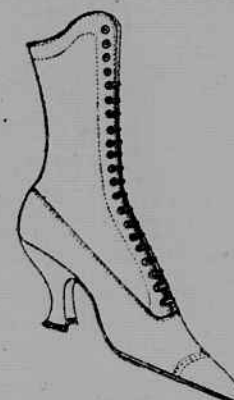


We accept Payments for Fourth Liberty Loan and issue official receipts on account of Liberty Loan Coupon Books.

Monday and Tuesday—

A Remarkable Sale of Women's Fashionable Boots

Regularly \$10 and \$12



Special \$7.95

Special \$7.95

These smart boots are not only decidedly individual, but have been so skillfully produced that excellent service is assured. The leathers and combinations:

Grey Kidskin with Cloth Top to Match; Mouse Color Kidskin with Cloth Top to Match; Brown Kidskin with Cloth Top to Match; Patent Coltskin and Black Kidskin with Grey Cloth Top



Help Win the War BY WORKING FULL TIME

Absence from Work, Tardiness, Indifference Helps Germany.

Stunning Velveteen Frocks for Misses

That have all the beauty of line and distinctive qualities of Much Higher-priced Models

At \$25

There are four styles in the group—each representing a distinct phase of youthful fashions for Winter.

The one pictured has dainty Basque waist and new skirt with trimming of rows of Silk Braid. Black Satin bow sash is finished with fringe.

Sizes 14 to 18 years



For To-day and To-morrow (Election Day)

A Most Remarkable Special Sale of Women's Smart Suits

Regularly \$75 to \$100

Special at \$52.50



These handsome suits—the most beautiful and exclusive produced this season—were tailored by a manufacturer who never makes a suit to retail for less than seventy-five dollars. In workmanship they stand alone, and the materials are the most fashionable for present wear—

Fine Quality Velveteen, Silvertone, Suede Velour, Chiffon Broadcloth

enriched with trimming of Genuine Mole, Beaver, Nutria, Australian-Opussum, and Hudson Seal. Colors: Java, Delphine, Henna, Balsam, Taupe, Navy, Reindeer, and Black. Sizes 34 to 44.

Suits of this character have never before been offered at \$52.50!

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

Applications for loans of large amounts will be considered at the office at Fourth Avenue and 25th Street.

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
Seventh Ave., bet. 48th & 49th St.
Lexington Ave., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3 Aves.
Eighth Ave., cor. 127th St.

BROOKLYN
Courtlandt Ave., cor. 148th St.
SMITH ST., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Ave., cor. Debevoise St.
Pittkin Ave., cor. Rockaway Av.